

POST MASTERS—their duty.

There are a great many post-masters about this section of the country, who are either ignorant of their duty, or exceedingly careless as to how they perform it. Within the last three months we have good evidence of wilful neglect or ignorance on the part of several post-masters within the scope of the circulation of our paper. They suffer papers to come to their offices for six, ten and twelve months; when the persons to whom they are directed do not take them out of the office. By reference to the post office laws it will be seen that when a paper is not taken out of the office, it is the duty of the post master to inform the publishers of the paper, and state the reason, if known, why the papers are not taken out. If they fail so to do, they can be held responsible for the subscription of the paper. We know of several such instances, and shall call on the post-masters for the subscription on the papers thus left in their offices.

A correspondent of the last Democrat, over the signature of "A Farmer of Howard," speaking of General Redman says:

"Some appear desirous to run him for the next State Legislature as one of the nominees of the County Convention—whilst others are disposed not to sustain him. Now I think there is no cause of division on Gen. Redman—if he be a defaulter, as is alleged against him, no democrat, after calm reflection, would, I presume, wish to send him to the State Legislature, with the charge of being a public defaulter hanging over him."

That some appear desirous to run him is very true; as also that some are not so desirous. But does not the correspondent of the Democrat know that he supported Redman for the State Legislature with the same charge hanging over him? and does he not know that he defended "Redman's fair fame," against this charge, and urged those who now wish still to support him—to do so then? With what consistency then can he now come forward and ask the people not to support him, and bring up the same charge that he defended him against only two summers since. The writer of that article knew as well then as he does now, that Gen. Redman was a defaulter; it suited him then to support him, but now they have no use for the "old wheel horse," and being scienced in blowing "hot and cold" what was considered a matter of no consequence, is now magnified to an alarming extent. The writer continues:

"Neither, I think, will the General himself desire the votes of the Democracy of Howard under the circumstances."

If he desired the votes of the Democracy once, under such circumstances why not again? And if the Democracy gave him their votes under such circumstances once, why not again? The "Farmer" sees that he is in rather a bad place, and is attempting to flatter the General, so as to keep him quiet.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

We perceive by the last Lexington Express, that Maj. Ryland is out again upon the great Humbucker—or as the Madisonian very properly terms him, the great "Missourium." Maj. Ryland, not only charges Benton with falsehood, but he proves it upon him. But Benton, like Redman the defaulter, has become callous and is perfectly indifferent about such charges; even when taunted about his "Chappell Hill" theft which his friends are ready to excuse, attributing all to "youthful indiscretion" he exhibits no symptoms of compunction of conscience. In fact the great Humbucker is second only to Redman, the defaulter, for bare faced impudence, effrontery, boldness and deceitfulness.

Maj. Ryland, it will be recollected by our readers was formerly Receiver, at Lexington; and for uniting with his friends in opposition to "proscription" he was removed at the instance of Benton. It will also be recollected that Benton publicly proclaimed that if there were 40,000 such, he would have them all removed. Benton having, a few weeks since, published a letter in the St. Louis Reporter, in which he denied that proscription for opinion's sake, was ever practised by Mr. Van Buren, Maj. Ryland deemed it his duty to refer to the case of Mr. Aull and of himself, and has convicted the great "Missourium" of uttering and publishing an egregious falsehood. Had we room we would publish Maj. Ryland's card entire, but we must content ourselves this week with this brief allusion.

The belt of the "tall tree of Democracy" we fear, will hardly prove of sufficient strength to bind the different fragments "in brotherly love." S-a-p-p-y.

A correspondent of the last Democrat, in speaking of the nominees of the late Democratic convention, suggests the propriety of holding another county meeting, and of "having a re-consideration of the former vote." The Clique cannot go the nominations of the late convention. They were sorely chagrined at the result of that meeting, and have only been waiting for a favorable opportunity to overthrow it and get up another meeting, and have their men nominated. Dr. Redman's case has given them a fair opportunity, and in the last Democrat we see the call is regularly made for the second meeting by a correspondent, and particular attention called to it in an editorial remark.

The dictator of that article—the automaton writer we pass by—evinced considerable nervousness on the day of the convention, and when the result was made known, we were fearful that he would not be able to stand it. But he nerved himself up, and determined to see what could be done between that and the election. A suitable opportunity has presented itself and he is making the most of it.

We think it altogether probable that he will succeed in overthrowing all the nominations, or at least in getting up another meeting for that purpose.

Dr. Redman, the Democrat says, has to retire, and one of the other nominees, we know, cares not two straws whether they annul the nominations or not. So we think the great dictator and his ninny scribbler will not make much, even should they succeed in getting up their second meeting.

"That Redman has to retire is certain, and that his own sense of propriety will readily induce him so to do, we have no doubt." Democrat.

What do the "peculiar friends" of Redman think of that! But the best of it is talking about Gen. Redman's "sense of propriety!" What kind of "sense of propriety" can the editor of the Democrat suppose a man to be governed by who would play cards by the road-side, on Sunday, with a free negro?

"A LIE OUT."—The editor of the Boonville Observer says the editor of the Democrat expressed his opinion that a certain gentleman "was unfit for decent society," and then eulogized him in his paper. The editor of the Democrat says he said no such thing. One of you are in for it, gentlemen.

We understand that several letters have been written to Gen. Redman on the subject of his affairs in Howard, by some of his friends here. He has not answered them, and as to his whereabouts or whereabouts, nothing is known. Wonder if he has gone to Texas?

MELANCHOLY.

Thos. H. Benton, one of our Senators in Congress, has been accused of stealing money, letters, and has been proved a liar, and yet has been upheld by the democracy of Missouri. Joshua W. Redman was once retained as a vagrant, was proved in 1840 by seven good witnesses a wilful and deliberate liar, has been proved a defaulter, and even the Democrat accuses him of falsehood, and yet a large portion of the Loco Foco party in the county, are anxious for him to be sent to the Legislature!!! We repeat it is a melancholy reflection—we sometimes blush for the honor of our State, when we see such men as Benton and Redman occupying high stations, and receiving the praises of the party. The Democrat has come out manfully in relation to Redman—will the editor act equally honorable and frank in relation to Benton? We pause for a reply.

The editor of the Democrat calls on us for the story we alluded to, two weeks ago, "all about one Charley Canole." The editor of that paper knows very well that the nature of the story forbids its publication; but still, if he will publish a certain Boarding house scene, which occurred in this town, wherein a certain person received a most unmerciful tanning, we will immediately comply with the request of the editor.

"It is not to be wondered at that the editors of the Boonville Observer, and Missouri Republican, both Whig papers, have refused to have intercourse with the Times." Paris Sentinel.

The Missouri Republican "refused to have intercourse with the Times," because the editors of the Times told a few truths in reference to the editor of the Republican, which infuriated him about as much, if not more, than a few items that appeared in the Times did you, you pink of "decency and morality."

The editors of the Times "refused to have intercourse" with the Boonville Observer, because its editor had so many of your prominent failings.

Please correct your statement, if you are not afraid that it will give you the ague to tell the truth once. We think in course of time our "factory" will be able to purify you so that you will again feel as you did in "your earlier and better days."

"Cobs" says he intends giving "Shucks" a "turn" in a few days.

By yesterday's mail, we have dates from Washington to the 14th.

In the House the general appropriation bill was under discussion, and had several amendments made to it, which will make it necessary for it to go to the Senate, before its final passage.

In the Senate the bill granting an indemnification to Gen. Jackson, for the \$1,000 fine imposed on him, by Judge Hall, of Louisiana, in 1815, was under discussion.

The apportionment bill, has not yet been acted upon.

The report that Mr. Wise had been killed in a duel with Mr. Stanley, is not true. No meeting has taken place between those gentlemen; it is thought, however, that a challenge has been passed, and a meeting may yet take place between them. There is a rumor that Mr. Wise had been taken into custody, and bail required for his good behavior. We do not vouch for its correctness.

Gov. Miller has addressed a letter to the people of Missouri, stating that he has "determined not to become a candidate for reelection to Congress." Very considerate!

The great Abolition Convention met in New York on the 10th.

The President has sent a Message to the Senate recommending a cessation of hostilities in Florida. There are but few warriors there now and a small force will be sufficient to keep them in subjection. The Florida war is certainly ended!

Mr. Van Buren is to be in St. Louis by the 10th of June. Gen. Jackson is very ill; doubts are entertained as to his recovery.

Things are going on civilly in Rhode Island. Gov. Dorr is in Washington. Several of the members of the new legislature have been arrested and held to bail.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—The New York Evening Post says: "We learn from Canada, through sources entitled to high consideration, that there is a strong probability that an amnesty will be granted by Queen Victoria, to all who were engaged in the insurrectionary movements in the British American provinces. If this shall prove to be correct, it will tend more to tranquilize this frontier than any other act which her Majesty has sanctioned since her coronation."

Extract of a letter from Mexico, of 8th April.

"The continuance of the present dynasty in Mexico I think is assured until the meeting of the Congress in June next, for the concocting of a new constitution. All the Elections throughout the Republic have gone against Santa Ana's party; and the consequence will be a dreadful strife between the Executive and this body. The President has the army, and the Congress the people on their side, and it is difficult to foresee the issue; tho' many of the popular leaders of the Federal party, (i.e. the party in favor of the Constitution of 1824, which resembles our own) imagine that a total anarchy will ensue, resulting finally in the success of an entire popular Government, as opposed to a strong central one."

NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 8th, 1842.

The following list comprises, I think, nearly all the nominations now pending before the Senate which I have not already sent you—namely:

George S. Hawkins, Attorney of the United States for the Apalachicola District, Florida.

James M. McLean, Register in the Land Office at Palestine, Ill.

Cyril C. Cady, Receiver, Fayette, Mo.

John Wilkeson, Consul of the United States at Turk's Island.

Nathan Townson, Paymaster General.

David S. Townsend, Paymaster.

Timothy H. Andrews, Paymaster.

Charles McKnight, Justice of the Peace in the District of Columbia.

Surgeons in the Navy.

Robert T. Barry, George W. Peete,

Charles A. Hassler, Victor L. Gordon,

David Harlan, Robert Woodworth,

J. Dickson Miller, A. J. Weddenburn.

CONNECTICUT.

The Legislature has elected C. F. Cleveland Governor of that State—he received 139 votes, and Ellsworth, Whig, 68 votes. Wm. S. Hollabird was elected Lieutenant Governor, Jabez L. White Treasurer, and Noah A. Phelps Secretary—all Locos.

BALTIMORE.

The exports of Tobacco, from Baltimore to European and other ports, for the quarter ending 31st March, was 6804 hhds., valued at \$313,468. Exports of Flour within the same time, 38,461 bbls., worth \$293,300. The total value of other items of domestic produce is stated at \$179,757. Making a grand total of \$786,465; against \$940,354, during the same time last year.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF HENRY KING, a young man about 23 years of age. He resided in Saline county last July, and then spoke of going to Grand river; he has not been heard from since. If this should meet his eye, he will confer a favor on his friends Nicholas Helmsline, Anne Helmsline, and his father, Christian King, formerly of Basil, Ohio, by coming immediately to Glasgow, who are very anxious to see him.

See the Western Journal, Western Missourian and Lexington Express, will confer a favor by giving the above one or two insertions.

MAY-DAY CELEBRATION AT MONTICELLO.

MR. EDITOR: This day, which was celebrated on Tuesday, the 31st inst., is the third May-day celebration of the Monticello Seminary; and on no former occasion have I been more highly delighted and entertained. It was truly a literary festival to all; and a synopsis of the exercises may not be uninteresting to the public.

On the evening previous, the bleak winds poured in from the North, and threatened the next day with the chilling blasts of winter; but as the morning dawned, Flora asserted her rights, and shed a benign influence over the raging elements, and soothed to rest the stormy winds.

The "Star-spangled Banner" was displayed at the top of a very tall May-pole, which was dressed with verdure and flowers; beneath it was erected the Floral throne. After these preparations were made the students assembled at 11 o'clock, A. M. The exercises commenced with the reading of compositions, and the delivering of original speeches by the male department; and in a very creditable manner. Then came on the compositions and dialogues of the young ladies, which were so interesting as to elicit general admiration and applause. These exercises closed with declamations by the male students.

At frequent intervals between the compositions and speeches, we were favored with excellent music.

After an hour's intermission, during which time many of the assemblage were highly entertained with electrical experiments, we met again at the ring of the bell; Professor Kramer introduced his music class to the audience. His pupils performed admirably on the Piano-Forte, doing ample justice to their own talents, and to the qualifications of their teacher.

The hour at length arrived for the coronation of the May Queen. The order of the procession was as follows:

Arch-bearers—Misses M. Hall, M. E. Viley, L. Sterne, E. Turner, A. E. Bouldin, L. A. Nowlin.

Lady Hope—Susan Donohoe.
May Queen—Laura Steene.
Maid of Honor—Sophronia Lewis, M. Bell.

Proclaimers—Sarah J. Lewis.
Crowners—N. F. Lockridge.
Speaker—Susan Sterne.
School girls.

The procession marched to the sound of excellent music.

On approaching the throne, the Arch-bearers paused, and the Queen passed under the Arch which was decorated with flowers—Lady Hope preceding her scattering flowers, addressing her majesty in some lines adapted for the occasion.

The young ladies marched up immediately after the Queen, and formed themselves into a circle round the throne, when the proclaimer delivered an address; after which, the crowners addressed the Queen at the same time, placing on her head a crown of flowers. The Queen then arose on her throne and spoke to her subjects at some length, in a very animated and pleasing style.

The exercises closed at a late hour, with interesting addresses from J. Fisk, Esq., Dr. Cockerill, Rev. Mr. Kay and J. A. Powell, Esq., who highly complimented the performances of the day.

The address of J. Fisk, Esq., I enclosed to you, and from the fact of his having been crowned with a superb garland on the occasion, presume he carried off the palm.

SPECTATOR.

ADDRESS OF

MR JOSIAH FISK,

Delivered at the May-day celebration, at Monticello, Mo., May 31, 1842.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Called upon, as I have been, to address you, without any previous notice for preparation on my part, it is not to be presumed that I can pluck from the bosom of literature, flowers of rhetoric, with which to decorate and adorn the fancy or please the imagination of this audience. All I can do, is to express my satisfaction, and the pleasure which I have felt at witnessing this day's performance. I have no hesitation in saying that the immense concourse of people assembled for the purpose of witnessing the proceedings of this day have been highly pleased and gratified with every part of the exhibition. The orderly manner in which every thing has been conducted, and the implicit obedience from the pupils to their teachers, speaks well for Monticello Seminary; and is a recommendation not only to the teachers and pupils, but also to the parents who patronize this institution. To the young ladies who belong to the school and have taken part in the coronation of this day, I would say go on in the pursuit of education. It is the most noble pursuit that you could possibly be engaged in. It is education that forms the principal distinctions between savage and civilized nations.

Education will give you an influence in society which you could not otherwise possess. It is through the means of education that you can be possessed of those amiable qualities, those fair and fascinating charms, which will endear you to your friends and acquaintances, that will make you the ornaments of the society in which you move, and the pride and boast of the families to which you belong. You have been gathering flowers with which to make wreaths and garlands preparatory to the crowning of the Queen of May. You must recollect that these flowers will soon wither. The Summer's Sun will soon blight them. The gay and gaudy garlands gathered and prepared for this day, like every thing earthly, must wither—must soon moulder into dust, and be forgotten. But if you will follow the instructions, the precepts, and examples of your worthy instructors, you can gather garlands of God's glory, with which you can be decorated and adorned in eternity, and which will continue more bright and blooming than May flowers, for ages and ages after your bodies shall have mouldered into dust, and your forms become traceless in the grave.

To the Queen of May permit me to say

that you have had a great mark of distinction conferred upon you at this time. From your amiable disposition, your urbanity and pleasantness of manners, you have won from your fellow students the May day crown. Let me also say to you that the crown which you have this day won and now wear, must soon wither and be destroyed. It must soon moulder and decay. It will soon be remembered only as the things that once were, and now are not.

If you will follow the precepts and examples of your pious instructor, you will be possessed of the priceless pearl of pure religion which will win for yourself a crown of immortal glory at the right hand of God; not in the lunar, but in the celestial world. An immortal crown which no lightning can scathe—no Summer's Sun can scorch—no blighting blasts of fall or winter winds can wither. A crown which will render your existence one continued May day of happiness, and which will continue undimmed and untarnished long, long after the corroding tooth of time shall have obliterated and destroyed all earthly crowns.

From the Jefferson Enquirer.

BURR'S TRIAL.

On the 9th May, the Circuit Court held a session for the trial of D. B. Burr, charged with the murder of his wife. The trial terminated on Monday night 16th, after a week's patient investigation, with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Every opportunity was afforded for a fair and full examination into all the facts and evidence in the case. There was no hurry, no unusual excitement, and no improper restraint placed over the conduct of the case. His counsel used every effort in their power, to make even the least circumstances bend in his favor. He was convicted entirely on circumstantial evidence; but the chain was so clear, coherent and pointed, and corroborated by such a variety of collateral incident, that it was impossible to resist the conviction that Burr was a guilty man. The death was produced by glass; so, at least, it was agreed by the physicians, who made the post mortem examination, and so testified in Court. It was proved that Burr had pounded glass on several occasions, under suspicious circumstances, and with a presence on his part, which he offered no evidence to sustain. He carefully attended during the sickness of his wife—a sickness, in all probability, produced by his own foul act—and administered to her most of the prescribed medicines. Pounded glass, in a considerable quantity, was found in her stomach. No doubt exists in the mind of the community as to the justice of the conviction. The execution will take place on the 8th July next. The sentence of the Court was pronounced on Tuesday morning, 17th May. He bore the pronouncement of the sentence without any visible signs of perturbation. At first, when the trial commenced, his ordinary appearance was supplied with considerable pallidness. His usual color soon returned, and he maintained an appearance of indifference throughout the whole investigation. The prosecution was conducted by S. M. Bay and E. L. Edwards, Esqrs. and the defence by Messrs. Leonard, Minor, and Lisle. The attorneys discharged their duties with great skill and ability. Every thing which duty or propriety required was carefully resorted to, and the jury, after a short absence returned with a verdict of guilty.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

The counsel for the prisoner, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Lisle and Mr. W. G. Minor having stated to the court that they knew no reason why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon the verdict, his Honor asked the prisoner the usual question. "Have you any thing to say, further than you have already said, why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced against you?" and was answered by a shake of the head that he had nothing to say.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

"Whether, what I am about to say will be of any benefit to you, I am unable to determine; nevertheless I feel it my duty to say a word or two before I, as the organ of the law, pronounce its awful sentence. "After a patient investigation of eight days, with all the aid that able, vigilant and anxious counsel could give, you have been pronounced guilty of a crime, the moral enormity of which can scarcely be paralleled in the annals of fiendishness and cruelty."

"One of the most extraordinary features in this case is, the apparent absence of all motive for the commission of the deed—that you had a motive, and that motive the strongest that could move the foul passions of your nature, there can be no doubt. What that motive was is known, perhaps, only to yourself and your God. We can account for your failure to discover it, only by the supposition that to your fiendishness was added hypocrisy, to hypocrisy cunning and such cunning as enabled you to hide from the view of man that fatal secret."

"That a man should murder a woman, and that woman his wife whom he had sworn at the altar to love, cherish and protect, and commit that murder by the cruellest means, by torture, by the administration of pounded glass, without a motive the most foul and revolting, no man can for a moment doubt."

"By that fell deed you struck the deadly blow not only at one of our social structure, but at our religion also. You and the deceased were bound together by one of the holiest ties that can bind man to his species; you were members of the same church; you professed to worship at the same altar that she did; you partook of the broken body, and the shed blood of the Saviour from the same table; you professed and acted the greatest love and affection for her, while there ranked in your heart the deadly purpose of her destruction."

"The circumstances and consequences of that murder are revolting in the highest degree. The deceased was prostrated on a bed of sickness; whether from natural cau-

ses, or from your wicked and fiendish practices we cannot now tell—but certain it is that in that condition, you, upon whom she had a divine right to call for the tenderest attentions and sympathies, and protection at the very hour covered round about with the thickest garb of hypocrisy, were carrying your secret and dreadful purpose into execution. Could the Prince of Darkness assume a more horrible and revolting shape, than that of a husband who under a pretence of affection and tenderness for his sick and feeble wife, could administer to her a substance, the effect of which would be to tear and lacerate her frail body, until her soul should flee from its mangled tabernacle, and seek a resting place in the bosom of its God!

"Had you struck a dagger to her heart, or cleft her brain, or slain her outright by any other quick and sudden means, at least, energetic in your cruelty—but alas! the horrible act has not that negative palliation; and if you have left in your bosom one feeling of humanity, what must be the anguish of your soul, apart from any consciousness of guilt, when you reflect that in order to ascertain the means used to execute your fell purpose the body of that poor woman was exposed the gaze of strangers, and the horrible and revolting dissecting knife, and now lies buried, in its mangled state; not where she desired it to be, but mingling its dust with a stranger's dust."

"By that foul deed you have outraged all the better feelings of human nature—outraged the religion you professed—outraged the laws both of God and man; and our law now demands the forfeit of your life—not for vengeance, for that is mine, saith the Almighty—but for conservation, prevention and example."

"I have said this much not to add one throe to the bitter anguish of your remorse, but to bring you to the reflection, that in consequence of your crimes your days have been numbered by the law, and that their short remnant must be spent in that gloomy twilight which intervenes between the light of life, and the darkness of death. And let me beseech you for your soul's sake, to cast from you any lingering hope of human interference; the moral enormity of your guilt, effectually closes that avenue of escape. Mankind may pity, and in their hearts forgive you, but God alone can effectually pardon your great crime. We are taught in His revelations to us, that no matter how foully wicked you may have been, how you may have disgraced the religion you professed, how you may have disregarded, violated, nay, scouted all law human and divine, that you may still approach Him through the sacrificial blood of His Son, and be for fitted that temple not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens. And as you value your soul's salvation, I beseech you to devote the short remnant of your days to the preparation to meet that Great Judge, who judgeth not as man judgeth, but in mercy, love and purity."

"And now when I have spoken in becoming terms of approbation of the untiring patience of the jury; the ability, zeal and magnanimity of the counsel for the prosecution, and the learning, ability and vigilance of your counsel; all that remains for me to do is to pronounce the awful sentence of the law, which is,

"That you be taken hence to the jail of the county and there safely kept until Friday, the 8th day of July next, whence you will be taken to the usual place of execution and there be hanged by the neck until you be dead. And may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

THE GREAT RACE—"Boston beat."

Through the Baltimore Sun we have received an account of the great race between Fashion, the Northern horse, and Boston, the champion of the South, which has been looked to with so much anxiety by the turfites. It came off on the Long Island Course, on Tuesday the 10th instant and Fashion won the day, her owners pocketing the stake of \$40,000.

There was an immense assembly of people there. Bets were offered and taken until the last moment, at small odds on Boston, who was generally the favorite. He was mounted by Gil Patrick, and Fashion by Joe Laird, the son of her trainer.

Boston being nine years old carried 126 lbs.; the mare being five, carried 111 lbs., making a difference of 15 lbs. This is supposed to have allowed Fashion about 80 rods advantage in each heat on account of her lack of years.

The exciting moment for the start having arrived at last, the horses took the ground, while the immense concourse were breathless with anxiety. Boston having won the inside, they came up evenly, and went off at the signal like an arrow from the bow. The heat was closely contested on every inch of ground, but was won by Fashion in 7m. 35s. The start was even, and he passed her on the third mile. She passed him at the first gate on the path, and kept her lead, beating the heat by 50 yards exactly.

SECOND HEAT.—After a lapse of 30 minutes the bugle sounded, and the horses were called for a second heat. The signal being given, away they dashed, and after a spirited contest, the heat was won by Fashion, who, although behind him about his length the three first miles, passed him at the gate on the first quarter of the last, and won the heat by a length in clear. Time 7m. 32 1/2s. The three first miles were run in about 1m. 52 each mile, and the last in 1m. 55 seconds.

WASHINGTON IRVING.—We have great pleasure in announcing that this amiable man and very popular author has been appointed by the government of the United States its Minister to Spain. As his country is fetter of Dickens, we trust we may have an opportunity to renew our manifestations of esteem and admiration for his worthy American compeer.—London Literary Gazette.

What has become of the "Reading Gazette?" Jake, send it on.

At the latest accounts hopes were entertained of the recovery of Gov. Boggs.